REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,311.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 } Including / { FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

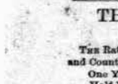
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,440 tons, and 650 H.P., Captain H. CARTER, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

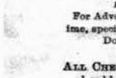
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P., Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. DERBY, 1,299 tons, S. M. NEWMAN, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 20th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE ..... £45, Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,500 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a liberal Table and [illegible] transit through Egypt.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£23 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Madows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	38	25	.....	9
Port Said	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	30	.....	11
Naples	50	34½	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34½	.....	14
Genoa	50	34½	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35½	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay to—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

HE AA 1,20 years, ship LORD LYNDHURST will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Bain.

4th July 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA

in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING, LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, is since of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.

No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.

No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.

No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadle.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street, Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS :—

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Mohuchunder Chatterjee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CUMMIN SEED (JEERA.)

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near the Wudd-shades in the Godown of Kapoorchand Kullidas, at Duyal Khimjee's, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Eduljee Sorabjee—

166 bags of Cummin Seed (Jeera).

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 35 lbs.
2 „ „ 9 lbs.
2 „ „ Madapollams.
5 Cases White Shirtings.
1 „ T. Red Muslin.
1 „ Spanish Stripes.

THE WRECK of the SHIP ENGLAND TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The wreck of the ship England, 1,813 tons register, yellow metal sheathed, wrecked near Alibaugh, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MENESSE & Co., on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., at Alibaugh, as it now lies, with the cargo of coals and whatever stores or equipments that may then be on board, after which will be sold a quantity of stores, coals, spars, sails, ropes, provisions, &c., saved from the above wreck.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder to be paid the following day. The Custom's Duty and other all expenses (if any) to be paid by the purchasers, and the wreck to be at his or their risk after the sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of superior Perfumery and Medicine, from the well-known and celebrated makers, G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex Kristina ; also of superior Perfumery from the well-known and celebrated maker, Eugene Rimmel.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, invoices of Coward's and Rimmel's Superior Perfumery, comprising Coward's Perfumery and Medicine, Peppermint and assorted Lozenges and Comfits, Seidlitz Powder, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Balsam Capavi, Gruyevine, Dalby's Carminative Brandy Bitters, Cod Liver Oil, assorted Essences, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Vinegrette, Lavender Water, Eau de Luce, Oil of Roses, Lavender, Verbina and Golden Oil, Milk of Roses, Cream Cucumber and Cold Cream, Macassar Pomade, Bear's Grease, Rose Lip Salve, Camphorated and Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Violet Hair Powder Boxes and Puff, Jamaica Pimatum, Brown Windsor and Honey Soap, &c. ; Rimmel's Perfumery, assorted, Frangi Pani, Jockey Club, Aspersors, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender, Ambree and Florida Water, Lavender Water in large and small bottles, &c, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—A GAME will be PLAYED THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at half-past five.

Sides—"Cricketers" versus "Non-Cricketers."

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1872 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 13th July 1872.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY authorized Mr. HENRY WILLIAM THEODORE BEVER and Mr. GEO. F. WEST to SIGN our FIRM per procuration, jointly and severally.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 3-30 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 15th July 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALE of the PART SHARE or INTEREST of WASSOODEW RAMCHUNDERJEE, JUNARDHUN RAMCHUNDERJEE, GUNPUTROW RAMCHUNDERJEE, RUGGOONATH RAMCHUNDERJEE and RAMABAEE ——— of the late RAMCHUNDER NARRAYEN—in the piece of Pension and Tax Ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Calbadevee Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 93, and occupied by the said Wassoodew Ramchund rjee, Junardhun Ramchunderjee, Gunputrow Ramchunderjee, Ruggoonath Ramchunderjee, and Ramabaee widow, which was advertised in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th ultimo to TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, is POSTPONED.—Dated this 13th day of July 1872.

THACKER & CHALK, Solicitors for the Mortgagees of the said Property.

MONSOON STATIONERY

available in any weather.

For Local Correspondence.

"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches) packet of 5 quires,			
" with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	Rs. 4 0	4 8	
" OCTAVO (7 by 4½ inches) do. do. do.	3 4	3 12	
" ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches) do. do. do.	2 14	3 4	
" QUEEN'S" 5½ by 3½ inches) do. do. do.	2 10	2 14	

For Overland or Inland Postal Correspondence.

"MEDIUM" (8 by 5 inches) Water-lined ; Amber, Blue, or Cream ; with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	2 10	3 0
Do. Cream, with Broad, Middle or Narrow Mourning Border	3 12	4 4
Do. Violet, with extra broad border	4 4	4 12

TREACHER & Co, LIMITED.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The best sort of Code Liver Oil is the most agreeable, the clearest, the sweetest, and the most seem less. *I strongly advise you never to order the Brown Oil.*"—*Clinical Lectures*, by T. K. CHAMBERS, M.D., Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ; Capsuled and labelled with Trade Mark of TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER STEAMER SATTARA, A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF

COCONADA CHEROOTS

Of the following Musters :

Office	per 1,000	Rs. 12 0
Burmahs	„	„ 13 0
Babingtons	„	„ 15 0
Sedans	„	„ 18 0
Leisure-hours	„	„ 18 0

ON HAND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

TO BE LANDED PER STEAMER ÆGEAN,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKUS AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per doz	Rs. 5 12
„ in single dozens	„ 6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz	„ 3 12
„ in single dozens	„ 4 0

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CLARET, BURGUNDIES, GERMAN WINES, CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE, BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

For Special Price Lists apply to

J. NEUBERG.

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR, J. GODDARD, Leicester.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Office of the Registrar of Assurances, Aden. The Salary will be Rs. 80 per mensem, and the individual selected to fill the appointment will be required to serve in the first instance as a Probationer for at least two months in the Office of the Registrar of Bombay, on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. No person need apply who has not passed the general Educational Test. Applications to be made at the Office of the Inspector General of Registration, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1872, at 5-30 P.M.

C. COLLIER, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1872.

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be HELD in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, July 16th, at 5 P.M.

Business—To report amount of Funds in the Bank, its disposal, and to elect a Secretary.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late JOHN F. CLEARY, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

HENRY. W. G. LAWSON, Executors to the Last Will and Testament of JOHN F. Cleary, deceased.

Bruce Lane, 10th July 1872.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2 4th Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians, Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered office of the said Company,) on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 156 of Act X. of 1865, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 1,500 tons, or any part thereof, of OLD IRON, consisting principally of Broken Pot sleepers, Chairs, and short pieces of Rails, now lying on the Company's premises at Wady Bunder, Mazagon, where it can be seen by application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers which must specify the rate per ton will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 9th July 1872.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES and other CONSUMERS of KYANIZE OIL, [illegible] AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSENE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with new Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 25 lbs. each.

BEST AMERICAN SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

ALSO ON HAND,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggist-, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors ; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to obtain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is what which we use in this preparation ; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of such from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence ; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the only the best—and every article entering into their composition ; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Nervous and General Debility, Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Female Derangements, White Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, & Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued to considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula : but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla ; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter expelled from the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

INFANT NURTURE.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have been urged to publish the following portions of letters regarding

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR LIEBIG'S MILK.

They believe that medical opinion is undivided as to the excellence of the preparation. No cooking is required, the extract being simply added to the warm milk, in which it desolves.

Extract from the letter of an Officer at Deesa.

"The Liebig's Milk has proved wonderfully efficacious, and "I fancy has had a good deal to do with saving a baby that "the Doctors could do nothing with. "I used a Patent Food, "and anybody who has a baby prematurely weaned and "that can keep nothing on its stomach, everything returning "undressed, to try Liebig's Milk and enemas of strong broth, "certain remedy."

From the letter of a Surgeon at Cudeypore.

"The bottle I received from you lately has, after four days' "trial, caused a wonderful improvement in my child."

[From the same, two months later.

"I take this opportunity of telling you that the Extract has "been of the greatest service to my child. She was fed on cows "and goats' milk with a little Corn Flour for six months, and "though she grew pretty well for three months, she then began "to have frequent and violent derangements of the stomach and "bowels, which entirely arrested her growth. Two months ago "I began to give her Liebig's Extract. The first dose of it "produced a complete revolution in her digestive system, and "she has continued to grow at the rate of 1 lb. per ten days ever "since, without the slightest symptom of Dyspepsia or Diarrhœa.

From the same, six months later.

"This food cannot be too highly estimated ; I am certain that "it has saved my child's life. Last month, when we had none "for about three weeks, my child fell into the same Dyspeptic "condition as before she got the food at all, and within two days "after she got it, she was as well as ever. I am giving it at present to a patient aged 56, who was extremely ill, and had not "retained any food for fifteen days before I was called upon to "treat him. He has had no Dyspeptic symptoms since I began "to give him this food, and I rely on it chiefly for a cure. He "is a Jain, and cannot be fed with animal soups, so this seems "to be a most valuable adjunct to my armoury in such cases. "You can make any use you like of my remarks, which I have "written in the belief that this wonderful food is not sufficiently "known in India. Signed ——— M.D., Surgeon."

ASK FOR MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR LIEBIG'S MILK.

Bottles Re. 1 and Rs. 2 each.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

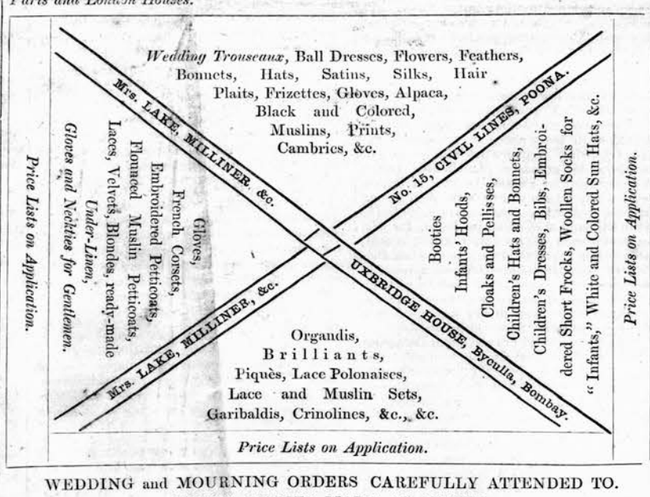
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in BOMBAY, or POONA.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,

AND

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

Coats		16 0
Leggings		8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Ditto Wool	30 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Stripes, from	14 6
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 6
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze „ „	26 0
	Fine „ „ Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	20 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured „ „	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	„ Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM AND CO., Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	„ 8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality	„	„ 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted.	Rs. 18 8	„ 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	„ 12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		„ 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs. 10 to	„ 18
Wissey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	„ 5 to	„ 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap		Rs. 20
Drab do.	do.	„ 20

For Waterproof Suit send size of Chest, Height, and Cash.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER and Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL'S PATENT RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure, WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted, COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue continue at better rates. Land shares firm. Spinning shares quiet.

CALCUTTA.—19TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents. at Rs. 101-4 and small sums at Rs. 101-6 to 101-8.
4½ per cents. of 1872, only small sums at Rs. 104-2 to 104-4.
In shares—
National Bank shares, many lots, large and small, at Rs. 113, 114, and 115, for cash, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 116, for deliveries in one month. The market closed firm with ready buyers at Rs. 114 for cash.
Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 95.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Burmah (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, July 18.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dunphalle Castle	Hilder	Madras.

The ship Tivoli, Greig, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
10	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyou, July 5.
	Patna (s)	Boyte	Bombay, June 30.
	Red Gauntlet (s)	Mann	London, May 18.
	Atmosphere	Costello	Liverpool, March 20.
	West Ridge	Warland	Liverpool, March 1.
	Rooparell	Mackary	London.
	Ellen Stuart	Calvert	London, April 7.
	Colonel Fytche	Boyd	Zanzibar, May 22.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
10	Rajah of Cochin		London.
11	Meinam (F. S.)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July			
10	Mirzapore (s)		Calcutta.
	John Elliott		Gopalpore.
	Arabia (s)		Rangoon.
11	Meinam (F. S.)		Galle.
	Ocean Beauty		London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14th July, 12-8 P.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—An unusual stagnation prevails throughout both the Markets, and prices are quoted as nominal. A rumour is current as to some 150 packages of 40 inch 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings having been sold by a respectable house at a reduction of 1 annas per piece, but no credit is given to it. The following sales are reported to have been effected by European houses on the 13th instant:—

		Rs. a. p.
240 pieces W. G. Prints, 32 inch 24 yds.		4 10 0
160 " "	32 inch 24 "	4 14 0
1,000 " Dorias	36 inch 12 "	2 8 0
1,000 " "	36 inch 20 "	2 15 6
500 " Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 " 6 lbs.	4 7 6

COTTON.

100 candies New Dholleras, ready	Rs. 235
150 " " Oomrawuttee, ready	" 241

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haidee, 41 cases porter, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.
Atalanta (s), 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Derby (s), 1 box quinine, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 1 case medicine and 3 packages hardware, Henry Rogers; 500 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.
Derby (s), 9 cases sewing cotton thread, Bhoymea Heptoola; Agnes (s), 50 cases paper, Wyllie Brothers; 13 cases candles, The London Asiatic and American Company Limited.
Palermo (s), 15 cases sherry, D. S. Kemp & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 600 bags linseed, and 4,306 bales cotton; Bulli

Simla (s), 15 bales wool; Ramjee Roydhurd.
Atalanta (s), 5 bale hemp, Sesjee Narayen & Co.
Derby (s), 50 bales wool, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Simla (s), 11 bales hides, Shariff Salimahomed & Co.; 30 cases shellac, Lawrence & Co.; 8 cases peacock feathers, and 9 cases feathers, Remoobhoy Khimjee; 9 cases fishmaws, Meerally Dama.
Zaine (s), 75 bundles hemp, Geordhirdass Dewjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Simla (s), 8 bales cotton, Gooka Doongersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 40 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 20 chests M. opium, Dinshw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 7 chests, M. opium, Futtabhoy Amijibhoy; 32 chests M. opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 1 chest M. opium, B. Framjeeb'i; 8 chests M. opium, Rampertab Calooram; 3 boxes silver coins, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 706 pics E. teeth, Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 44 pieces E. teeth, Nanee Kessowjee & Co.; 47 chests M. opium, Rehemoothoy Hubibhoy; 4 chests M. opium, Ardashir Burjorjee Wadia & Co.; 24 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 1 chest M. opium, Goolaboy Coonjiall; 10 chests M. opium, M. Sewbux.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 68 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 22 chests M. opium, R. Dunjeeba & Co.; 7 chests M. opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 14th July, 10-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 82, rainfall 89 cents.

CARWAR, 14 h July, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fair, wind southerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·95, rainfall 1 inch 60 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th July, 9-18 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 81.

CANNANORE, 14th July, 16-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·000.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 13.

Dougall, Surgeon, Medical Department, Madras, from furlough, to Madras.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 2nd July 1872.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence on the recommendation of a Medical Board to Colonel H. W. Parish, C. B., from 16th June to 30th November 1872.

Asst. Surg. D. R. Thompson, M. D., ordered in G. O. C. C., 24th June 1872, to afford medical aid to the 22nd Regt. N. I., is to proceed to Palamcottah at his public expense.

Col. W. A. Risch, 2nd in Comd. 30th N. I., Offg. Comdt. 4th N. I., from date of departure of Col. Burton.

Col. W. A. Risch 2nd in Comd 33th N. I., Offg. Comnt. 4th N. I. from date of departure of Col. Burton.

Lt. Col. G. W. Playfair, W. O. 30th N. I., Offg. 2nd in Comd. 30th N. I., from date of departure of Col. Burton.

Maj. W. M. Perratt, from general duty Trichinopoly, to Offg. W. O. 30th N. I., from date of departure of Col. Burton.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. 12th N. I., appointing Capt. J. N. Bennett to officiate as Adjt. without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Sub., during the absence of Capt. R. J. B. Simpson on other duty or until further orders, with effect from 17th June 1872.

By the Officer Comdg. Northern District, appointing Col. A. Pritchard to Command the Garrison of Vizagapatam and Waltair, from 18th June 1872, vice Brig-Genl. J. D. Mein.

By the Officer Comdg. Northern District, appointing Col. E. W. Boulter as the next senior Officer to assume Command of the District, from 18th June 1872, vice Brig-Genl. J. D. Mein.

By the Officer Comdg. 3rd L. I., appointing Captain B. A. Wood, to officiate as Wing officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub., vice Lt.-Col. E. O. Leggatt on leave.

By the Officer Comdg. 31st L. I., appointing Capt. J. C. M. Russell, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Wing Sub., with effect from 11th June 1872, vice Major H. D. B. Smith, reported unfit to remain in charge of the Detachment, Sumbulpore, by the Medical Officer.

By the Officer Comdg. 15th N. I., appointing Col. J. M. Grant, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Capt. O'Grady.

56th Foot—Lt. W. Smith, extension for ten days, from 24th June 1872—Neilgherries, s. c.

Staff Corps.—Maj. C. M. Waite, for 30 days, from 10th July 1872,—or date of departure, Madras, preparatory to embarkation to Europe.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 13.)

Mr. C. W. Watts, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., Furruckabad, two months' privilege leave, with effect from 5th Aug. next.

Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, offg. Mag. and Collr., Saharunpore, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th August next.

Mr. A. Robinson, Asst. Mag. and Collr., in charge of the Subdivision of Kussia in the Goruckpore District, three weeks' leave, with effect from 17th June last, to enable him to attend the Examination in Oriental languages in Calcutta.

Mr. G. R. Ward, Joint Mag. and Depty. Collr., Furruckabad, privilege leave, with effect from the 27th March to the 2nd May, 1873, in extension.

The Rev. P. Nicolas, Chaplain of Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave, from the 1st July, 1872.

Dr. G. R. Pemberton, Offg. Civ. Surg. Bijnour, to officiate as Supt. and Medical Officer of the Jail at that Station.

Capt. C. R. Matthews, offg. Asst. Commr., in charge of Nynee Tal, to be a Supt. of Excise under section 36 of Act X. of 1871, within his jurisdiction.

Mr. J. Kennedy to be Asst. Mag. and Collr., with effect from the date of his being posted to Saharunpore.

Surg. Maj. G. R. Pemberton, M. D., Offg. Civil Surg. of Almorah, to officiate as Civil Surg. of Bijnour, from the date on which he joined at that Station.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWFORD—HUNTER—July 9th, at Deesa, by the Rev. A. Miller, Chaplain of Deesa and Aboo, Henry Crawford Lieutenant H. M. 108th Regiment, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. G. Crawford, Bombay Engineers, to Susan Annabella Edith, youngest daughter of W. Forsyth Hunter, Esq.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—July 10th, at Brosch Railway Station, Ella Mabel, the infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. R. S. Anderson, aged 2 months and 16 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROHAN—July 6th, at Loodiana, the wife of Captain F. W. Crohan, 7th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

HILSON—July 6th, at Moradabad, the wife of Dr. A. H. Hilson, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

IRVINE—July 4th, at Khyraguliee, near Murree, Punjab, the wife of George Nicol Irvine, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

O'DONEL—July 4th, at Chuckratta, the wife of Captain C. O'Donel, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, still-born.

OWENS—July 7th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. C. Owens, Army Commissariat Department, of a son.

REILLY—July 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of G. M. Reilly, Esq., of Muddenbery, of a daughter.

TIPPETTS—July 5th at Bareilly the wife of A. M. Tippetts, Surgeon, 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, of a daughter.

WOOD—July 9th, at Delhi, the wife of Oswald Wood, Esq., Settlement Officer, Delhi Division, of a son.

DEATHS.

BERMOND—July 9th, at No. 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, after a lingering protracted illness, Mrs. Eliza Bermond, aged 67 years and 20 days.

MILLAR—July 7th, at Umballa, of typhoid fever, James Stuart Buckingham, the eldest and beloved son of Mr. Jas. B. Millar, S. P. and Delhi Railway, aged 13 years and 7 months.

MORRIS—July 1st, at Lahore, of small pox, Ellen Maud, the infant daughter of Mr. Richard Morris, Inland Customs Department, aged 6 months and 11 days.

O'DONEL—July 4th, at Chuckratta, Hamelia Anne, the beloved wife of Captain C. O'Donel.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE" *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY" *contain the fullest reports of the Proceedings of the Courts of Judicature, Intelligence, Extracts from Indian Exchanges, &c.*

[illegible] SALE will take place on SATURDAY, the [illegible] at 11 o'clock, at the Premises, No. 1, Mody Street, by order of the Executors of the late J. M. MACLEAN, Esq., whose Effects are to be sold without reserve, viz.:—

THE [illegible] Household Furniture, Plate, Linen, China, Glass, Books, Carriage and Harness, Horses, Cows, Poultry, and other Effects.

Catalogues will be issued in due time, and the Effects may be viewed on the day previous to the Sale.

Conditions:—

Cash.

Captain G. F. Henry.
Major P. Barns.
&c. &c. &c.

All Gentlemen wishing to subscribe are requested to send their names without delay addressed to

PRENDERGAST WALSH,
HONY. SECY. DINNER COMMITTEE,
BOMBAY CLUB,

Bombay, 13th July 1872.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL

IN HONOUR OF

MR. J. M. MACLEAN,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IT is thought by many Friends and Admirers of MR. J. M. MACLEAN that an opportunity should be given to the Public, on the occasion of his DEPARTURE to EUROPE, to testify in a substantial form its appreciation of the independent and devoted spirit with which Mr. Maclean has discharged his duty as a Public Journalist.

Gentlemen willing to SUBSCRIBE a PURSE for Mr. MACLEAN are invited to SEND the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ORIENTAL BANK to the credit of a joint account of Messrs. JOHN CONNON and HENRY MOELAND, or to either of them.

Bombay, 14 h July 1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1872.

At last Mr. Grant Duff has been able to fix a day for making his Financial Statement in the House of Commons; and at the fag-end of the Session, in the first week of August, the wearied members of Parliament who have remained faithful to their duties in spite of the charms which many a rural paradise in England offers at this seductive season of the year will be asked to devote an evening to the pleasant task of discussing the Indian Budget. The result of the debate is, of course, a foregone conclusion. Even Mr. Fawcett will not push his antagonism to Mr. Gladstone so far as to insist on a sterile division at a time when the chief political controversies of the Session have been settled, and when it would be exceedingly inconvenient to both the Government and the Opposition to create any fresh embarrassment. The long continuance of the dispute about the Alabama arbitration has saved the life of the Ministry for this Session, while sealing its doom for next year after the general election, which must, we presume, be held as soon as the Ballot Bill has become law. The whole country has been kept for months in a fever of excitement by the prospect of being subjected to a terrible national humiliation. This catastrophe has now been averted, not through the good management of the Ministry, but through the good sense of the Arbitrators at Geneva; and the Government stays in office till the work of arbitration is at an end, while the constituencies brood over the mistakes of Mr. Gladstone's nerveless foreign policy, and express their deep disgust with the Ministry, whenever they get a chance, by electing Tories instead of Liberals to fill vacant seats in Parliament. Had Mr. Grant Duff been able to bring forward his Budget a month ago, when the national irritation and alarm at the conduct of the Alabama negotiations were at the highest pitch, it is by no means unlikely that Mr. Fawcett might have succeeded in carrying a hostile amendment. But in present circumstances anything beyond a formal discussion is not to be looked for, although this year it will be made more attractive than usual by more or less piquant references to the evidence given before that Committee on which Mr. Fawcett sits as the accusing spirit and Mr. Grant Duff as the apologist of the Indian Government. Happily, in the English House of Commons, a debate is still what its name imports. Men who take part in it understand that the object of public discussion is to shorten controversy by bringing disputants face to face, and letting them state arguments, reply to objections, and come if possible to a common understanding; and they therefore make speeches which are not irrelevant to all that has been said before, instead of reading pamphlets against one another which they might just as well have stopped at home to publish at their leisure. Indian debates in the House have therefore always the interest of reality about them, however scanty may be the audience that stays to listen to the speakers; and, now that Mr. Fawcett has busied himself so conspicuously with Indian affairs, the duel between him and the Under-Secretary of State promises to be one of the most entertaining events of the Session.

The point on which Mr. Fawcett chiefly insists is that there is great extravagance of expenditure in India, and that with economy it would be possible to effect a considerable reduction of taxation. We believe that this view is sound, and that, unwisely parsimonious as the Government of India is in small things, it is often amazingly reckless in sanctioning large projects which sweep away at one stroke the accumulated savings of many departments. Some time ago Mr. Fawcett seemed to favour the policy of compelling the Indian Government to spend less money by simply giving it less money to spend; for he proposed to abolish the Income Tax and thus derange once more the estimates for the year. He would, we suppose, have left to Sir Richard Temple the task of finding out what items of expenditure could be done away with, to compensate this loss of revenue; and, from the tone of many of the questions put by him to witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee, there can be no doubt that Mr. Fawcett himself thinks it would be advisable to abandon many public works already planned, and to diminish the state and ceremony with which the Supreme and Local Governments surround themselves and put a stop to their lavish outlay on pleasure excursions to the hills. As regards the latter head of expenditure, the flagrant way in which the late Governor of Bombay abused the privileges of his high office has caused so great a scandal that the new rulers of India are all, apparently, most anxious to avoid above everything the reproach of drawing excessive travelling allowances or having too expensive households. In the great Department of Public Works it is improbable that any reform will be attempted having in view the reduction of expenditure, unless it is taken in hand first of all in India, for Mr. Grant Duff is such an inveterate optimist that, in disregard of all General Strachey's hints that many very serious mistakes had been made in the design and construction of such works, he put to the General the extraordinary question whether 100 millions of money had ever been so well invested since the world began.

But Mr. Fawcett and other Indian Reformers may rely upon it that, whoever may be in office, no systematic policy of economy will be adopted and carried out from year to year until more publicity is given to the proceedings of the Indian Government. Secrecy is the ruling vice of the administration of this country. We do not say that the men who have the control of affairs are not generally most anxious to give information to the public, and to act in accordance with what they take to be the general opinion of the people. But the system overmasters them. It does not provide the machinery by means of which a Government may get a free expression of the sentiments of its subjects; and the consequence is that the Indian Governments, Local, Viceregal, and Imperial, are very often misled by their own good intentions. Many very queer things, for instance, have been done by Government with the view of pleasing Manchester and developing the resources of the country. Schemes have been sanctioned and vast sums of money spent upon them, which would have been at once rejected if the Secretary of State had had any commercial adviser who knew that public feeling at Manchester was strongly averse to jobbery, or if there had been any means of ascertaining the real wishes of the inhabitants of India regarding each project. General Strachey mentioned one or two notorious instances of the public schemes having been promoted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of speculators and of this race of India the public interest alone for years been systematically sacrificed for the benefit of speculators conducting secret negotiations with Government. Not to speak of past offences, we may remind our readers that it is a perfect mystery to the Indian public who is responsible for the sending out of that wonderful dredger Lift at Hog Island, on the opposite shore of Bombay harbour, which has already cost about three-quarters of a million of money, and which when it is finished will probably never be of any use. What can be the worth of a Government under which such things are done without inquiry, while the whole country is complaining of excessive taxation? A very ingenuous account was given, at last Wednesday's meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of the relations which a private firm may, under the present *régime*, maintain with the Secretary of State and the local Government. A firm, owning property at Carwar, had made one or two attempts, through the local Government, to get a guarantee of 5 per cent. for a railway they proposed to construct from Carwar to the cotton districts above the Ghauts. The Duke of Argyll, being greatly pressed by a deputation to give this guarantee, said he could not do so, because the State had resolved to grant no more guarantees, but to construct its railways itself. He, however, promised to send out a special survey party to examine the ground and to see whether the Government could make the line. No such gracious concession has ever been made by the Duke to any one else, and it is strange that the Secretary of State should have the power to take a special line under his patronage, instead of first finding out what is its importance relatively to other propcsed Indian railways. But mark the effect of the concession. The head of the firm interested now publishes a pamphlet, in which, referring to the sending out of the survey party, he says, italicizing his words to give them greater significance—"I "cannot imagine any more emphatic manner "of giving his approval to the scheme." That is to say, the firm claim that the Duke made a bargain with them which he is bound to carry out, no matter what convincing evidence may be produced to show that the railway will have to be maintained out of the revenues of India. Is it not indecent that such menaces should be uttered, and that an individual merchant should be able to talk as if the Secretary of State were a puppet of which he pulls the strings, while, in contrast to this abuse of private influence, the petition of Bombay merchants against the same scheme has remained for three years unanswered and disregarded? Mr. Fawcett and his friends will do good service if they respond at home to the intense feeling of indignation which this policy of favouritism, revealed only at the last moment, has excited in Bombay,—a Presidency in which a tax on incomes of £5 a year has been imposed, and permission refused this year to the Legislative Council even to discuss the Provincial Budget. There is a public opinion in India which bitterly resents this unjust treatment; and no changes can do any good which do not give that opinion some legitimate control over the administration of public affairs. The Indian Government lacks both knowledge and popularity, and it can have neither while it remains a Government of clerks framing its decrees in secret, and having no true sympathy with any class of its subjects.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH we have objected to the *Times of India* attempting to make it appear that there had been any delay in attempting to save life and property in connection with the ship England, yet we are not opposed to the statement that more tugs are required for Bombay harbour. To some extent the Master Attendant's department is crippled by the want of at least one good sea-going tug. The Dagmar is none of the best by any means, and to give her a thorough overhaul and repair would require more money than is placed at the disposal of the Master of Marine. It is just a question whether Government should provide tugs for the use of the port. At home, tugs are generally in the hands of private companies, who earn their money by sending their tugs to assist vessels in distress or by towing. Some people here also argue that, in the absence of tug owners, insurance companies should provide tugs, because it is their property that tugs are generally used to protect. However, it is probable that Government may see its way to arrange the matter by providing one or more tugs, and settling the expenses of sustaining them on the people on whose behalf they are used. There is every reason to believe that if there were strong tugs available just now, they would be payable concerns, because rather than remain in the harbour for days and days in the hope of getting a favourable wind to take them out safely, ships would gladly pay well for the assistance of steam. A tug service could be made a gradation step for master pilots; at any rate, none but experienced men—that is, experienced in the harbour, and its dangerous coast lines—should be placed in command of the tugs if ever they be forthcoming.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

Mr. Grant Duff will introduce the Indian Budget to the Commons on the 2nd August.

Mr. Stanley left Aden yesterday for Suez in company with Dr. Livingtono's son. He is the bearer of letters from the Doctor to the Government and his friends.

Mr. John Bright made a speech yesterday at Rochdale when acknowledging a testimonial that had been presented to him.

LONDON, 13TH JULY.

The Commons have rejected Mr. Eastwick's motion for transferring the control of our relations with Persia to the India Office. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion.

Mr. Charles Pontifex has been gazetted Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

PARIS, 12TH JULY.

In the National Assembly to-day, M. Thiers vindicated the sum total of 200 millions of francs which he said is required for the reorganization of Financial and Military expenditure and for balancing the Budget. M. Thiers then reiterated that he would uphold a conservative Republic, and announced his intention of making a political statement before the separation of the Chamber.

PARIS, 13TH JULY.

The National Assembly have adopted the first clause of M. Gasland's proposition to increase the tax on patents, but have rejected the proposal to raise the tax on doors and windows and personal property.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 12TH JULY, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened firm.		
Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
" " " Surats	13,000	"
Actual Stock of Cotton	990,000	"
" " " Surats	363,000	"
Total Weekly Import of Cotton	29,000	"
" " " Surats	11,000	"

LONDON, 12TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Market to-day closed firmer.
Fair Dhollera 7¾d.
In the Manchester Market there was more business doing.
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 8s. 4½d.
8½ " " ..... 9s. 10½d.
3 lbs. Madapollams ..... 1/3d.
The Cotton caterpillar has appeared in the Gulf States.

ALEXANDRIA, 12TH JULY.

The S. S. Cathy, [illegible] has been found, on the 10th instant,

We learn by special telegram that the Maharajah of Jodhpore's second son is in open revolt, and has [illegible] and town of Nagore. The Maharajah was at Aboo, but is returning [illegible] to his capital, and appears easily to reduce the rebellious son.

The Russian Consul at Hongkong has forbidden vessels under that flag to enter on the coolie-carrying trade.

The *Mofussilite* suggests that the greater part of the Government (of India) offices might be economically located at Umballa during the cold weather.

MR. W. CORNELL has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Calcutta High Court in its appellate jurisdiction during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. Peacock.

A NATIVE paper informs us that the Maharaja of Puttiala is about to expend four lakhs of rupees in the erection of proper accommodation for his troops, to be supplied with water by a branch from the Sutlej canal.

"NATIVE OPINION," referring to the large number of blind persons to be seen begging on the streets of Bombay, recommends the establishment of a blind asylum on the model of similar institutions in Europe.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere has just given a sum of money for the founding of a Medical College at Srinagar. Baboo Gopal Chund, Sub Assistant Surgeon and a native hakim are in charge of it, and give lectures and demonstrations.

A USEFUL law, which might with advantage be extended to this country, has been passed in Massachusetts, enabling the guards of trains and station-masters to arrest, without a warrant, all drunk and disorderly persons either in the trains, or stations, or elsewhere on the railway premises.

THE Government of India have decided the question as to the non applicability to military or medical officers in civil employ of Rule 1 A., under section 12 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, which requires furlough to begin within 35 days from the date on which it is granted.

A STEAM-FRIGATE of 2,700 tons, 400 horse-power, and armed with 20 40-pounder and 2 90-pounder rifled guns, was lately launched from the Chinese arsenal at Shanghai. Everything about her except the shaft was made at the arsenal by Chinese artizans, and under the superintendence of only five foreigners from first to last.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear that, besides the terrible calamity to the Sutlej Bridge, the Beas Bridge, or at any rate the temporary portion of it, is not expected to hold out much longer unless the river falls. The small bridge also over the Rameedee, about eight miles from the East Bank Station, is expected to go with the next rush of waters.

THE editor of the *Mussoorie Season* has been authorized to state that the circular soliciting subscriptions to defray the expense to which Mrs. Seale would be put, in consequence of the criminal proceedings against her sons in the High Court of Allahabad, was issued against that lady's desire and by persons unknown to her.

A VAKEEL of Travancore has presented a petition to the British President of Travancore and Cochin, praying that he will recommend the Travancore Government to frame an act regarding the admissibility of widow marriage similar to the Act 15 of 1856 obtaining in the British territories, and thus facilitate the progress of civilization and humanity in Travancore.

THE last idea of the Ameer of Cabul appears to be to encourage watch-making in his kingdom, as the correspondent of the Agra paper says that he has ordered a native watchmaker to instruct some men in making and repairing watches, who are to be sent to different towns in Afghanistan to open shops when proficient. Four thousand rupees a year are to be given to the watchmaker for his trouble.

THE *Mofussilite* complains of the faulty design of the bridges on the rivers of the Punjab, the principal of which it thinks were the "single circular piers (which presented a maximum amount of resistance to the current of the river when in flood), and probable contraction of the river channels as measures of economy in saving wrought iron girders from England and brick-work well piers."

THE British vice-Consul at Kinking, Mr. E. C. Baber, was ordered by our Minister at Pekin to proceed as far into the interior as Nan-chang, the capital of the province of Kiang-si, in order to test the efficacy of a Consular passport which had been questioned by some English missionaries. The result was that Mr. Baber was stoned by the mob of Nan-Kiang, and had to fly for his life. It is true, says the *Courier* (quoted by the *China Mail*), that Mr. Baber escaped almost uninjured, but he has quite settled the question of the value of Consular passports in the interior of China.

FURTHER changes have been made in the names and jurisdictions of the Circles of Public Works in Bengal. The 24-Pargunas Division of the South Western Circle is to be called the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division. The Baran Division is abolished, and the works and establishment transferred to the Eastern Soane Division. The Sasseram Division is abolished, and the works and establishment transferred to the Debri Division. The Puri Division is abolished, and the works and establishment transferred to the Mahanadi Division. The Baropa Division is abolished, and the works and establishment transferred to the Brahmini Division.

MILITARY ITEMS.

COLONEL W. PIRIE, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Officiating Commandant 10th Regiment Native Light Infantry, until further orders, vice Colonel Field.

CAPTAIN A. C. HALLOWES, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, is allowed leave to proceed to England, on medical certificate, from the date of departure, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. V. R. JERVIS has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 36th Native Infantry during the absence on furlough of Colonel Scot, and Major C. R. Hunter to officiate as second in command.

WE much regret having to announce the death at Agra, yesterday morning, of Captain G. R. Chevalier, of H. M.'s 65th Regiment. A few days ago he had to submit to the amputation of a limb. Tetanus was the immediate cause of death.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 11.

LIEUTENANT F. O. B. FOOTE, B. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is allowed leave on medical certificate, from 1st to 30th July (instant).

SURGEON R. H. BEALE, 49th Foot, has been granted ninety days' leave, on urgent private affairs, from the date of departure.

As we anticipated, Colonel C. T. Aitchison Staff Corps, who was acting Adjutant General of the Army during the absence on leave of Colonel Kirby, has been appointed Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, *vice* Colonel Kirby, who vacated his appointment on the 3rd May 1872. This appointment, we have no doubt, will give universal satisfaction to the Bombay Army, as Colonel Aitchison is very popular with the officers of every station in the Bombay Presidency.—*Poona Observer*.

RUMOUR hath it that the command of the 4th Punjab Infantry is being kept open for Colonel Hood, its late distinguished Commandant. The severe wound received by that officer during the Mutiny prevented his rejoining at the expiry of his two years' furlough. While our sympathy is extended to the gallant Colonel, we cannot believe that the Secretary of State will ever establish a precedent so subversive of all military ruling. The hardships of *locum tenentes* are sufficiently great without ignoring their claims to promotion in the regiments they [illegible] for years commanded.—*Punjabee*.

We read in the *Daily News* of June 17th that Mr. Cardwell, in reply to Sir P. Herbert, gave the following [illegible] regarding the re-[illegible] Captains of Artillery to Regimental Majors under the new [illegible] The number of first Captains of Artillery to be promoted to [illegible] Majors would be 155 on the Imperial establishment, and 128 in India, making in all 283; in the Royal Engineers, on the Imperial establishment, 75, and 67 on the Indian—total, 139. The increase of pay would be 4s. 4d. for the Royal Horse Artillery; Field and Garrison Artillery; 4s. 8d.; and for the Royal Engineers, 6s. per day; the total expense being 20,684*l*. He was not precisely informed as to the increased cost to the Indian Government; but provision had been already made in the Estimates with respect to the cost to the Imperial Exchequer."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following is the programme of the movements of troops during the season 1872-73:—

ARRIVALS OF THE TROOP SHIPS.—1st voyage, Jumna, on the 1st November, with H. M.'s 43rd Foot; 2nd voyage, Serapis, on the 8th November, with H. M.'s 40th Regiment; 3rd voyage, Euphrates, with 51st Foot; 4th voyage, Crocodile, on the 26th November, with drafts; 5th voyage, Jumna, on the 5th February, with H. M.'s 10th, Hussars, and drafts; 6th voyage, Serapis, on the 19th February, with C. Brigade R. H. A., D and E. Batteries, and R. A. drafts; 7th voyage, Euphrates, on the 3rd March, with drafts; 8th voyage, Crocodile, 11th March, C. Brigade R. H. A., Head Quarter A, B, and C. Battery, and drafts, for Rangoon; Malabar, on the 16th December with 67th Foot.

DEPARTURES OF THE TROOP-SHIPS.—Jumna, on the 15th November; Serapis on the 22nd November; Euphrates, on the 4th December; Crocodile, 11th December; Jumna on the 26th February 1873; Serapis, on the 7th March; Euphrates, on the 29th March, via Cape; and Malabar, from Rangoon, on the 8th January, with 2nd Battalion 10th Foot. Each ship will call at Malta and Port Said for coal on the outward and homeward voyage, and on one the homeward voyage a ship will take a regiment from Bombay to Aden, and there embark another regiment for Portsmouth. The date of departure from United Kingdom, Bombay, and Rangoon may be considered as definite, those arrivals at Bombay, Rangoon, and Portsmouth will depend on the time actually required for the voyage and passage of the canal. The departure of the ships from Suez on the outward and from Malta on the homeward voyage will be communicated by telegraph to the authorities at Bombay and in England respectively; and the departure of the Malabar, from Aden on the outward voyage, will be likewise communic

A BARRISTER'S PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Wednesday's *Bombay Gazette* the following question is proposed :—

Required a number such that when added to, or substracted from, its square, the sum or remainder shall be a square number. 1

Let x be the number; then, by the question, $x^2 + x$ is a sq., and $x^2 - x$ is a sq.

Assume $x = \frac{p^2}{m}$, $\frac{p^2}{m} + 1 = mq^2$, $\frac{p^2}{m} - 1 = mr^2$; then

$p^2 + m = m^2q^2$, a sq.

$p^2 - m = m^2r^2$, a sq.

Let $p = 5$, then $m = 24$; for $5^2 + 24 = 7^2$, and $5^2 - 24 = 1^2$;

Therefore $x = \frac{p^2}{m} = \frac{25}{24}$,

$$x^2 + x = \frac{5^2}{24} \times \frac{7^2}{24} = \frac{35^2}{24^2},$$

$$x^2 - x = \frac{7^2}{24} \times \frac{1^2}{24} = \frac{5^2}{24^2},$$

Solution of question II.

If we add 1 to the number; it becomes divisible by 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, and consequently by 4, 3, 2, 1. Therefore the number is $9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 5 - 1$ which is 2519.

MISRI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "A Barrister's" queries in your paper of yesterday $\frac{25}{24}$ is the answer to the first, and 36287999 is the answer to the second query. I subjoin the full working.

First.

$\frac{25}{24} \times \frac{25}{24} = \frac{625}{576}$ the square of $\frac{25}{24}$.

$\frac{25}{24} + \frac{625}{576} = \frac{1225}{576}$ the sum which is the square number of $\frac{35}{24}$.

$\frac{625}{576} - \frac{25}{24} = \frac{25}{576}$ the difference or remainder which is the square number of $\frac{5}{24}$.

Second.

11) 36287999	remainders.	6) 36287999	remainders
3298909	 0	6047999	 5
10) 36287999		5) 36287999	
3628799	 9	7257599	 4
9) 36287999		4) 36287999	
4031999	 8	9071999	 3
8) 36287999		3) 36287999	
4536999	 7	12095999	 2
7) 36287999		2) 36287999	
6083999	 6	18143999	 1

Take 99 which is the lowest number that can be divided by 10 and leave 9 remainder, and which divided by 11 leaves no remainder, and proceed thus—

$99 \times 9 + 8$	50393	1511999
$\times 9$	$+6$	$\times 4$
891	50399	6047996
$+8$	$\times 6$	$+3$
899	302394	6047999
$\times 8$	$+5$	$\times 3$
7192	302399	18143997
$+7$	$\times 5$	$+2$
7199	1511995	18143999
$\times 7$	$+4$	$\times 2$
50393	1511999	36287998
		$+1$
		36287999

T. C. B. R.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to the first question of your correspondent "A Barrister," you will allow me to prove that there is no such integral numbers as he requires. If possible let x be such a number,

Then $x^2 + x$ and $x^2 - x$ are square numbers by the question,

And $\sqrt{x^2 + x}$ and $\sqrt{x^2 - x}$ are integral numbers.

Now $\sqrt{x^2 + x} = x\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$, $\sqrt{x^2 - x} = x\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}}$.

But $1 + \frac{1}{x}$ or $1 - \frac{1}{x}$ when simplified will be such a fraction, that its numerator and denominator will be two consecutive numbers. Now no two consecutive numbers are squares, since the difference between the squares of any two consecutive numbers is greater than unity.

Also there can be no such fractional number less than unity. For when such a number is subtracted from its square, the remainder will be negative.

B. M. G.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is the answer to the second query of your correspondent "A Barrister," with the full working of the example :—

$11 \times 10 + 9$	2) 43545599 reqrd. no.
$\times 10$	1 rem.
$+9$	3) 21772799
119	2
$\times 9$	4) 7257599
$+8$	3
1079	5) 1814399
$\times 8$	4
$+7$	6) 362879
8639	5
$\times 7$	7) 60479
$+6$	6
60479	8) 8639
$\times 6$	7
$+5$	9) 1079
362879	8
$\times 5$	10) 119
$+4$	9
1814399	11) 11
$\times 4$	0
$+3$	1
7257599	
$\times 3$	
$+2$	
21772799	
$\times 2$	
$+1$	
43545599 number reqrd.	

N. N. KHAREGOT.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been trying my hand at the problems given by "A Barrister" in your issue of yesterday.

I believe there is no possible solution of the first question—at any rate if there is such a sum as the one required it is not a whole number and must be less than unity.

There are many sums that will comply with the conditions given in the 2nd question—for instance 25201 ; 52921 ; 80641.

I give the working by which these figures are obtained.

2)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3)	3	(2)	5	3	7	4	9	5	
			(5)	0	7	4	3	5	

$2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 4 \times 3 \times 5 = 2520$

$2520x + 1 = 11y$ the number required.

$\therefore\ y = 229x + \frac{x+1}{11}$ ... r

$x = 11r - 1$

$r = 1$	 2	 3	
$x = 10$	 21	 32	
7 = 2291	 4811	 7331	
117 = 25207	 52921	 80641	

11th July. L. H.

VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The answer of the second problem of "A Barrister" in your paper of the 10th instant is 2519. This is obtained by substracting (1) one from the L. C. M. of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ; since $\frac{x+1}{2}, \frac{x+1}{3}, \frac{x+1}{4}, \frac{x+1}{5}, \ldots \frac{x+1}{10}$ are all integers.

C.,

A Student of Elphinstone College.

Bombay, 12th June.

VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the second query of your correspondent "A Barrister," I beg to send you a solved answer, say 2519.

In writing down the process of this solution, I beg to state that there exists no figure which does not end in its unit nine, having, the remainder also nine, if divided by ten ; hence the above result.

VERITAS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins prepared by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Storekeepers and Italian Warehousemen.

THE WRECK ENGLAND—THE WEATHER DOWN THE COAST.

The England is now, we believe, in a very bad way, and it is feared that the heavy weather which has of late prevailed, more particularly yesterday, is causing her to break up. Her top-gallant-mast has been taken down, but she is bumping so heavily that there has been difficulty in getting at the rest of her top-gear. She has again changed her position ; instead of having her bows pointing right out to sea, she is now lying broadsides on under Alibaug Fort. She is therefore no longer an object of decoy to other vessels, because the Fort can be seen as soon as she can. Mr. Walke, one of the master pilots, who has been cruising about the south, in order to warn vessels of danger, reports that for the last four days, though he has been in six or seven fathoms water, he has been unable to see her ; Mr. Southorpe, master of No. 3 pilot schooner, which went down to near Alibaug on Friday night, but had to return to Bombay on Saturday morning for more boats in consequence of those she had being carried off by a heavy sea, also reports that he has been unable to distinguish the England ; and in consequence of these statements, Mr. Searle, Master Attendant, intends to withdraw the pilot schooner that he sent down to warn vessels which might have been attracted by the England when she was facing seawards with her top-gear intact. Mr. Walke states that not only is the weather at the harbour mouth very dirty, but that he experienced a most exceptionally strong current setting southwards, and it is feared that vessels unaware of this fact may be drifted dangerously out of their reckoning and possibly made to miss the harbour altogether. We notice that the England is advertised for sale on Thursday.

THE LOOTING OF THE CASHMERE—MORE PIRACY IN THE GULF—MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN BUSSORAH.

On Friday afternoon, the British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Ethiopia arrived in Bombay harbour from the Persian Gulf. She brought several very interesting particulars regarding the late Cashmere robbery and the precautions that have been adopted in Bussorah to prevent ships being robbed in the same manner that that vessel was.

It was reported at the period of the Ethiopia's leaving Bussorah, that eleven of the pirates concerned in the Cashmere affair had been apprehended, and that about a third of the specie had been recovered. Some of the specie was in a melted state. It was further said that the names of thirty-one of the pirates are now known, and the Turkish authorities are on the alert to catch the owners of the names.

The Scanderia, the Turkish frigate laying off Bussorah, has a steam launch keeping guard in the vicinity of the shipping during the night, and the town has been put under martial law. The Government soldiers have received orders to apprehend any persons found going about carrying weapons, and to shoot them down in case of their making the slightest resistance. No boats are allowed under weigh in Bussorah creek two hours after sunset.

On the Ethopia's arrival at Fao she found that a buggalow had been attacked below Mahomrah. The nacoda had resisted, and the pirates were repulsed. They returned again in force, but were once more repulsed. The brave nacoda then cut the buggalow's cable and drifted towards Fao. He was mortally wounded and was taken to the Telegraph station, Two of his crew and a passenger woman and child were dangerously wounded. On this occasion, unlike the tulwar work that was carried out on board the Cashmere, firearms were used by the pirates ; and it was from bullets that the nacoda received the wounds of which he has since expired.

Mr. Russell, chief officer of the Ethiopia, and the other officers on board, express their belief that better order will be kept in Bussorah and its river, as these are now in charge of Harif Bey, the Commodore, who is now acting Pasha, and is known to be a man at once prompt and energetic.

SONGS AFTER SUNRISE.

THE INDIAN SHEPHERDESS TO HER LOVER.

Under the mango tree
Come, love, and sit with me :
Our flocks are sleeping sheltered in the shade ;
The lowing kine are still,
And o'er yon little hill
Our shepherd lads are dozing in the glade.

Rest in this hot noon-tide,
Rest, sleeping by my side ;
See, how the butterflies have closed their wings,
How in the pastures green,
And the blue air serene,
Ceased is all motion of all living things.

Now close thine eyes, and see,
How happy life might be,
Spent cool and listless in this green retreat,
Where Envy cannot harm,
Nor ill eyes break the charm,
Nor hard hands pluck the flowers that spring around our feet.

No weary moan of toil,
In this Arcadian soil,
Burdens the air, by holy Krishna blest ;
Nor does Ambition's strife,
Wasting the transient life,
Nor greed, nor careful thoughts intrude upon our rest.

What though the priests of gloom
Tell us beyond the tomb
Hell's hateful king shall torture us to tears ;
Why hearken now to them ?
Why darken life's bright dream
With their frothy barking curses, their dismal croaking fears ?

Alas, since we must die,
Ah ! let us now enjoy
What little bliss we can clutch here in Time,
Let dull Eternity,
Lonesome as it will be,
Never o'ershadow earthly feast, or dance, or rhyme.

When the silver-bodied maids
Met Krishna in the shades
Of the holy trees, beside the sacred wave,
Say, did he talk of Death ?
Or stop their panting breath
With stories of dread Yama and the grave ?

When Seeta was restored
Unto her longing Lord,
Proud of her marriage and recapture too,
Say, did they waste the day
Thinking of its decay,
And the hopeless future, which the wise Gods hide from view ?

The Champak's odours rare,
The Babool's golden hair
Soon fade ;—not every day the Bulbul sings ;
Soon the ripe mango cloys,
Soon will our glowing joys
Vanish like the ancient cities and their kings.

Now, while our hopes are strong,
Lie listening to my song,
Lifting the radiance of thy flashing eye.
Is there no latent charm
In a soft, bodiced arm ?
Live we to day,—to-morrow we may die.

EMPEDOCLES.

VOLCANOES.—The latest theory of the cause of volcanoes is that advanced by Professor Phillips, a distinguished English geologist. He attributes such eruptions solely to the action of steam raised to great power proportionately to the depth at which it is formed. Taking the assumed increase of depth from the surface, Professor Phillips regards the limit of twenty miles as equal to producing sufficient heat to raise steam to the press of forty thousand atmospheres, or, in other words, that at thirteen miles depth the earth's internal temperature would be equal to raising steam of a force sufficient to support a column of lava thirteen miles high.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, 9TH JULY.

The new High School at this place was opened yesterday in the Moti Bag, one of the Raja's palaces, by the joint administrators, Messrs. E. H. Perceval and Gowreeshunker Oodeshunker. The inaugural ceremony was performed in a Durbar numerously attended by almost all the State officials, and by not a few representatives of the mercantile classes. The ceremony was begun by Mr. Prannarayan Mayashunker, head master of the Superior Anglo-vernacular School, giving in a condensed form the history of the rise and progress of education in general throughout the state. He said that the English school was established in 1855, sixteen years ago, under the auspices of the late Maharajah Jusvant Singjee, assisted as he was by the untiring zeal and valuable encouragement he received at the hands of his Dewan, Mr. Gowreeshukker Oodeshunker. Mr. Prannarayan commended in fitting terms Mr. Gowreeshunker's endeavours to give a salutary impetus to the cause of education in Bhownuggur, and to see education rise higher and higher, spread further and wider throughout the territory. He said that it must have been very gratifying to Mr. Gowreeshunker that his philanthrophic endeavours should have culminated in the establishment of the High School, in the augural ceremony of which the assembly so heartily joined. He concluded his address by exhorting the boys to prosecute their studies with vigour, and to aim at deriving all the benefits of a higher education now offered to them. Mr. Perceval then addressed the meeting in Gujeratee, commending Mr. Prannarayan's labours and the parental care he had taken of the Anglo-Vernacular School ever since its foundation. He said that the best thanks of the people of Bhownuggur were due to Mr. Prannarayan for all that he had done, and hoped that the boys would explain to their parents the utility of higher education, and induce them to spend more on their education and less on their marriage ceremonies. Mr. Gowreeshunker, his nephew Mr. Somaldas, and his son Mr. Vajeshunker, then spoke to the same effect. Mr. Vajeshunker also said that one thing alone was wanting to make this inaugural ceremony completely imposing, and that was the presence of the young Raja Takt-sinjee, who, impelled by a laudable ambition, was now far from them and was studying at Rajcote. Mr. Jamseedjee Navarojee Oonwalla, M.A., the head master elect of the High School (formerly tutor to His late Highness of Kolapore, and latterly to H. H. the Raja of Dhurrumpore) then addressed the meeting. He said that he was very thankful to the joint administrators for appointing him head master, and expressed a hope that with a sufficient staff of intelligent and hard-working assistants, and with the valuable co-operation of all concerned in the welfare of the State, he should be able to raise his High School to a level with other High Schools of the presidency in due time. He said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to him to find the boys he had to deal with intelligent and painstaking ; and that they fully answered the description given of them to him before coming to Bhownugger. After some desultory conversation the meeting separated, all convinced that that day was a real red-letter day in the annals of Bhownugger.

The dengue is still raging furiously. We hear of dengue-cases every day. Those that have once had it are looked upon as "terque, quaterque, beati," by those who have not had it yet. The writer of these lines belongs to the latter class, and knows not whether it is prudent to bewail his lot for not getting it and for remaining in this state of tribulation and anxiety, or to wish to get it at once and be done with it. The people call *dengue*, rongilun or rungeeloon, possibly referring to the *rong* of the rash. We have had no rain at all for a number of days.

I hear that the zealous officers Messrs. Perceval and Gowreeshunkeer, in charge of the state, have proposed to offer prizes to successful students of the Roorkee Engineering College for plans of the buildings for the new High School, and the Civil and Criminal Courts of the state.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—THE ADEN MAIL.—Mails for Aden per s.s. Galatea will be closed at the General Post on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M.

THE bad weather signal was hoisted at the Dockyard Sheer head, on Saturday last, barometer 29.61 ; weather very boisterous since.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Nearly Rs. 17,000 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, disposed on Friday of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 305.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—The vernacular newspapers of Bombay express their satisfaction with the conviction of the accused in the great Ahmedabad conspiracy case.

THE FORGERY CASE.—Mr. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, has taken up the case in which two natives stand charged with forging fourteen Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each.

THE END OF THE SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated on Saturday last, the cases (twenty-one) having occupied the Court exactly fifteen days.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* recommends the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse to appoint a Mahomedan gentleman of this Presidency as a member of the local Legislative Council.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—On Friday James Cavanagh, a seaman of the ship Ivoni, accidentally fell into the hold of the ship, and was severely injured. He was removed to the European General Hospital.

COLLISION.—Baba Abba, one of the crew belonging to a prow, had two of his toes broken on Friday by the prow coming into collision with the fishing stakes at Mazagon. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT OF A GOLD ORNAMENT.—In the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a man named Dhondoo Balsett was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a gold neck ornament belonging to one Mahadew Gunput.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—A man of the Mahratta caste, named Janoo Hunmunta, who has been several times in jail before, was sentenced by Mr. Woodward to receive ten stripes, for stealing a copper pot, the property of a woman named Goonjee.

THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahratta named Dhaklea Maroo was convicted of stealing four brass and one copper vessel belonging to a man named Ramdas Bhugwandas, and sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

A WARNING TO BUGGY WALLAHS.—Carson Nuthoo, a hack buggy driver, was convicted by the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, on a charge of plying for hire a public conveyance without having obtained an attendant's licence or badge from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined Rs. 15.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, on Saturday, a Hindoo named Sudoo Gopall was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Tye, woman, by means of an instrument for cutting. The prisoner was remanded to jail till the 20th instant.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about twelve years, named Hoossein Dawood, was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday with stealing six pieces of wearing apparel belonging to one Oosman Moloo. The boy was adjudged guilty and ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Friday, Shaik Oosman Ally Mohideen and Co., were charged with not, even after conviction, cleansing, clearing, and puttingin a proper state the tannery and ground of which they were the owners and occupiers. The defendants were fined Rs. 100, being the cumulative penalty at Rs. 5 per day, from the 22nd to 11th July 1872.—Syed Woodna Mohideen was charged on the same day with using a place, after conviction, as a tannery, without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner, and was also fined Rs. 100.

THE DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—The case in which one Yenkutee Yellapa, a Camatee by caste, charged with theft of ornaments from the person of a girl, aged about eleven years, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the child for the sake of getting possession of the ornaments, was again called for hearing on Friday before Mr. Woodward, acting Second Magistrate of Police. We have already published the particulars of the case. After the examination of Mr. Inspector Fox, the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

PRIZE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL CANDIDATES.—The following is the Government Resolution, dated the 3rd May last, on medical examination of candidates for the service :—His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is the duty of the Civil and Presidency Surgeons to examine candidates for public employment, and to certify to their fitness or unfitness, without receiving any gratuity or fee. At the Presidency one of the Presidency Surgeons should attend in regular rotation at the Town Hall, at a fixed day and hour, weekly, for the performance of this duty, and in the Mofussil the Civil Surgeons should fix a particular day, hour, and place at which they will receive candidates weekly for examination. The Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, should issue the necessary instructions.

AN AWFUL DISAPPOINTMENT TO SOME TREASURE SEEKERS.—The other day two Parsees went to the Commissioner of Police and reported that they had received information from a certain party to the effect that a treasure chest was lying hidden in the ground in the jungle about a mile from the Khurdee Station of the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Souter directed Mr. Inspector Colello to accompany the Parsees to the place. After digging, Mr. Colello discovered a treasure chest which he brought to Bombay and made over to Mr. Souter. On the chest being opened it was found to contain nothing but stones, dirt, and rubbish. It seemed that the Parsees had been humbugged by somebody who had told them that the chest contained treasure, and they thought of making money out of it. It was under this impression that they incurred the expense of nearly Rs. 400 for bringing the chest to Bombay.

THE ghost of the Old Bombay Bank is now and again coming to disturb our peace from the unhallowed regions to which it had been, we hoped, consigned for ever. And its bad company has actually so perverted some of our best citizens like Messrs. Nowrojee Furdonjee and Sorabjee Shapoorjee, that they have for the nonce forgotten the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. At a meeting of the shareholders of this fated concern held last week, some of them talked high of their claims against the public or the *ryot's* purse. We regret to say that they have been wrong. If they have suffered, the public has suffered too. All the Government shares have been lost ; and we have had to pay for a costly commission which has not yet brought back a rupee. But the greatest loss of all is that public confidence in such undertakings is gone so irrevocably that the teachings of political economy and political philosophy will not bring it back again within the next fifty years. If Mr. Nowrojee and his co-shareholders had been more watchful, all this would have been avoided. But they slept, and slept in blind confidence, forgetting that the times were extraordinarily critical, when the majority of men were likely to lose their balance from the fabulous alluring visions before them. To some real investors, the loss may be their ruin ; but that cannot be helped. The country cannot be made to pay for such cases which could have been avoided by a little extra prudence. No trust money ought to have been invested except in State loans, and if somebody has been doing it he should be made to pay for his mistake. Besides, the old shareholders have been allowed certain advantages in the allotments of the new bank shares, which are at a considerable premium in consequence of our public business being entrusted to the New Bank of Bombay. Beyond this the Government ought not to step an inch. No man is a proper judge in his own cause ; and the citizen shareholder, smarting under his own loss, should remember this cardinal maxim when holding forth high discourse against the State.—*Native Opinion.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Sunday, 7th July	0 20	0 1	0 04
Monday, 8th July	1 28	1 8	0 42
Tuesday, 9th July	0 50	0 32	0 30
Wednesday, 10th July	0 24	0 5	0 4
Thursday, 11th July	0 6	0 11	0 1
Friday, 12th July	2 10	1 7	0 26
Saturday, 13th July	2 16	2 20	1 42
Total for the Week	6 54	4 84	2 49
Previously Registered..	36 14	27 93	27 9
Grand Total	42 68	32 77	29 58

HIGH COURT.—15TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback v. Maneckbai widow and others—Thacker & Chalk.

167-72—V. Hurrychund—Rao Saheb Vishvanath, &c. v. Kamalja-bai widow—Garud.

LONG CAUSES.

581-71—Judge—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback v. Fatmabebee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas (for a Pauper).

582-71—Judge—Rao Saheb Vishwanath v. Fatmabebee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Manjee—C. Tyabjee.

596-71—In Person—Nurrotumdass Coobersdass v. Meya Shaik Essoob &c. and others—Dallas and Lynch.

597-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—John Sands, Senior, and others v. Hurryram Cheneeram and others—Garud.

600-71—Dallas, Lynch, and Owen—Veerchund Khemchund v. Muggonbail Purbhoodass—K. Morojee.

603-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy v. Mahomed Jetha—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

604-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Grendon Tippett v. Meghjee Premjee and others—No appearance.

608-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kurrimkhan bin Ludeokhan and another v. Aga Ali Akbar bin—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

610-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Trekamjee Veljee v. Ratansi Damjee and others—Shamrao P. and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

612-71—Prentis, Craigie and Owen—Lilladhur Waljee and others v. Hajee Aboo Taleb—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

613-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Dheeraj Jewanee v. Fazulla Cassumbhoy—C. Tyabjee.

622-71—In Person—Abdool Hoosein Adumbhoy and another v. Abdoolally Fazullabhoy—No appearance.

627-71—C. Tyabjee—Goolam Mahomed Cassum Alli v. Morlidhur Odhowjee—V. Hurrychund.

631-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Motecram Tricumdass v. Gheerdhur Roppjee—Jefferson and Payne.

634-71—Dallas and Lynch—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy and others v. Peerbhoy Rowjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

635-71—Mody—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and others v. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

To speak to Minutes of a Decree.

883-68—Jefferson and Payne—Hassumbhoy Goolam H. and another v. Richard Willis and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

CLAIM FOR ARGUMENT.

35-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Leo Schuster and others v. Jetha Vullubjee—No appearance.

The Agra Bank Limited, Claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassimath Dhackjee v. Anundrao Dinanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Part heard.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshoram Bapoo—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Ramtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

679-70—Garud—Seevajee Kessoredass Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore and Langley ; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile ; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen ; and Mr. Hearn.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and another v. The Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbai, Widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled

332-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee v. Kessowdass Dwarkadass—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

18TH JULY.

(Appeal before the HON. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILLE).

Appeals for Hearing.

346-71—Mody—Burjorjee Framjee Patell v. Diogo Antonio Rodrigues—C. Tyabjee.

283-70—J. Gopall—Raise Ameerchund v. Jusraj Vijput and another—C. Tyabjee.

184-69—Jefferson and Payne—Ameerchund Munguljee v. Dhunsookdass Jadunroy—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. Barmah, Captain E. J. Sharp, arrived yesterday from Malabar Coast and Calcutta (June 18th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Mone, three natives, second class, and 10 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Scindia arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday from Calcutta. The following is a list of the passengers :—

Mr. Heskett, Mr. Pursur, Dr. Chandra, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Stewart and six children, Mrs. Trotter and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Searle, Mr. Chance, Master Leach, Miss Reid and two ayahs, Mr. Eamon, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Peak, Mr. Arden and Mr. Flockhart.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE AMERICAN SHIP GARDEN REACH.—This fine vessel, of 900 tons burthen, which left Calcutta about the 25th June with a full cargo destined for Boston, is now lying off Diamond Harbour, clean swept of everything above decks in the late cyclone, awaiting assistance from Calcutta. Most of the crew are now very ill, laid up with illness contracted from the hardships they have undergone.—*Englishman.*

OUTWARD BOUND.—The French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Wednesday night with the following passengers :—

For Marseilles.—Messrs. Johnston and Gauvain, Rev. Messrs. Ignatius, France, and Cachet.

For Port Said.—Capt Doneri.

For Suez.—Mr. Fox.

For Galle.—Messrs. Mitchell and Georgiadi.

For Madras.—Mr. Money, and eight natives, deck.

For Pondicherry.—Dr. Margain.

The Meinam left on Thursday morning for Pondicherry and Galle, with the following passengers from Madras :—

To Marseilles.—Mr. H. Martine and servant, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lecot, infant, and two native servants, and Mr. Bertho.

To Pondecherry.—Messrs. C. and A. Delaselle and native servant, and one native, deck.

THE P. and O. steamer Pekin, from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Monday night with the following passengers :—

For Madras.—Mr. J. A. Briggs, Mrs. H. Kenny, Mr. E. D. Walker, Mrs. Cromartie, and three natives.

For Galle.—Mr. John Wienholt.

For Brindisi.—Mr. G. H. Mackenzie and Dr. Williams.

For Southampton.—Mr. A. S. Macdonnell, Capt. Scovell, Mrs. Dinning, two infants and two children, Mr. Welbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Warry, Mr. R. A. Dods and native servant, and Mr. Fleming.

The Pekin left next day for Galle, Aden, and Suez, with the following passengers from Madras :—

For Southampton.—Mrs. George Ellis, child and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kindersley, two children, and native servant, Dr. and Mrs. J. Urquhart, child, infant, and native servant, Mr. F. H. Henslowe, Mrs. Brooks, child, two infants, and two European servants, Mrs. John Shaw Stewart, infant, and native servant, Mrs. Leggatt, and Mrs. Daniels and infant.

For Galle.—Messrs. D. Mackenzie and Escof, and Mr. Henslowe's native servant.

THE P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, from Suez, Aden, and Galle, arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday morning with the following passengers :—

From Southampton to Madras.—Col. Knocker, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Messrs. Partridge and Williamson, Mrs. Atkins, Major Rowley's native man servant, Mrs. Pettigrew's two native servants, Capt. Blenkinsop's ayah, Mrs. Porch's ayah, Mrs. Thomson's ayah, and Mrs. Dalton's ayah.

From Galle to Madras.—Lieut. Temple's native servant.

From Suez to Madras.—Mrs. Hawke's native servant.

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. B. H. Burn's four ayahs and one servant, and Mr. Burbridge's European female servant and ayah.

From Brindisi to Madras.—Mr. E. Carlisle.

From Galle to Calcutta.—Mr. Corbet.

The Mirzapore left on Tuesday evening for Calcutta, with the following passengers :—

From Madras.—Mr. Wm. King and native servant, Mr. R. Bruce Foote and native servant, Messrs. Oakes and W. Davison.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 22 m	2 5	Monday..... 15	.....	.....
6 3 a	3 3		0 11 a	5
7 37 m	3 7	Tuesday..... 16	0 48 m	4 11
7 1 a	2 11		1 25 a	5 4
8 51 m	4 7	Wednesday ... 17	1 49 m	5 11
8 8 a	3 3		2 37 a	1 6
9 43 m	5 9	Thursday 18	2 46 m	7 1
9 9 a	3 10		3 38 a	2 0
10 33 m	6 10	Friday 19	3 40 m	8 1
10 7 a	4 6		4 31 a	2 10
11 23 m	7 6	Saturday..... 20	4 33 m	8 9
11 3 a	5 1		5 21 a	3 8
6 m	7 11	Sunday 21	5 26 m	9 0
11 56 a	5 6		6 10 a	4 7

Moon—Full, 20th, 6h. 43m. P.M.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. F. Carry, Acting Collector of Customs, Kurrachee we see that during the last month 14,36,512 lbs., (3,659 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,90,800, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports. Of these 1,382,416 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,72,300, were shipped to London ; and 54,096 lbs., valued at Rs. 18,500, to Hongkong. In addition to the above, 1,274 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 4,97,164 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,58,800, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

HIGH COURT,—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Sir M. R. WESTROPP, CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon. Mr. Justice LLOYD, and the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

THE GREAT TALOOKDAREE CASE.

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD, APPELLANT, VS. SAMULDAS BECHURDAS, RESPONDENT.

MESSRS. MAYHEW and Dhirajlal Mathuradas, for appellant ; Messrs. Anstey and Nanabhai Haridas, for respondent.

This was an appeal under the Letters Patent of the High Court

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Saturday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was retried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Sittaram Wittoo, a middle-aged Mahratta of a low stature, was arraigned on charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a weapon of offence to Sutwajee Jotebaee, a tailor who resided at Nagpada; with simply voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and with voluntarily causing hurt, and with common assault.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew, acting Advocate General, with Mr. Latham, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoner.

The prisoner was tried before a Special Jury on the 1st inst. on a charge of committing culpable homicide amounting to murder and other minor charges; but as the jury could not come to a unanimous decision, it was found necessary to try the case over again,—the more serious charge being abandoned by the Crown.

Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the jury, said he would detain them with a very few remarks while narrating the facts which had led to the present prosecution. The prisoner was indicted on four separate charges. On this occasion, the learned counsel had not to detail the circumstances at such great length at which, had a more serious charge been laid, it would have been his duty to address them. The circumstances were shortly these. On the night of the 18th March last, Sutwajee, the deceased, a tailor by profession, was sitting in his shop in a verandah outside his house situated at Nagpada. There was with him another tailor, who was working for him, the deceased's wife and his mother-in-law. They were working between 11 and 12 o'clock at night by the light of a small brass lamp which was placed in the shop in the verandah, when, without any warning, the prisoner stepped into the shop, struck the deceased a blow in the head with a stick, and ran away. The cry of the women, when they saw the deceased falling and blood flowing, brought the police to the spot; and the women and the man immediately alleged the blow had been struck by the prisoner at the bar. A search was then made for the prisoner in the opposite house; he was found there; and was immediately charged by the man and the women as being the person who struck the blow. The deceased was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was seen next morning by Dr. Mackenzie, who would tell the jury the man was suffering from a contused wound on the right side of his head. After a few days' treatment he was removed to his house; but after a few days more was taken back to the hospital, where he lingered some days and died. The witnesses would tell the jury that the prisoner struck the blow with a stick. The stick had not not been found and would not be produced. Dr. Mackenzie would tell the jury that the blow was such as might be caused by a blunt instrument or the end of an ordinary stick. These were the short facts. The jury would satisfy themselves upon the evidence that prisoner was the man who struck the blow. In order to enable the jury to judge of the identity of the prisoner as the person who struck the blow, they would have this circumstance to assist them, namely, that the prisoner was not unknown to the journeyman tailor and the women who saw him on the night of the 18th March. They had known him for several years, so that even a short glance at him would have enabled them to identify him. He was a familiar acquaintance. It was not the case of a desperate character stepping up into a shop from the road, striking a blow, and then decamping with some property. In a case like that, the jury might find some difficulty in determining what opportunities the witnesses have had of distinguishing the features of the man before he ran away. Here the case was widely different. The learned counsel did not know what the evidence for the prisoner would be. The jury would have to put in the two scales of their judgment the evidence of the prisoner's identity which they would hear and the evidence which might be adduced for the defence. It appeared that some time previously to this lamentable occurrence there was a quarrel between the prisoner and the family of the deceased, and the cause of the quarrel was Vebar water. If, upon the evidence, in the opinion of the jury, the non-production of the stick presented an obstacle to their finding the prisoner guilty of the first charge, the learned counsel would tell them that, in that case, it would be in their province to find him guilty of the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. They would hear that in consequence of the blow, the man immediately fell insensible, and to produce such a result it must have been struck with considerable force. All the learned gentleman asked the jury to do was to give such a verdict as the evidence would honestly, upon their conscience, enable them to give. The jury might perhaps wonder why, if death was the result of his act, the prisoner was not charged with murder. The learned counsel would tell them that, amongst the circumstances which had induced him to lay the present minor charge against prisoner, was the fact that, after the man had been in hospital, he was removed for a few days to his house, where he received no treatment whatever; and was again removed to the hospital. It was within the limits of possibility—the learned counsel did not say probability—that something might have happened in that interval, some neglect which might have contributed to the death of the wounded man. It was not, therefore, deemed fair to the prisoner to charge him with the more serious offence.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, which was published at length in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd instant.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, submitted that upon the evidence, assuming it to be true, they could not convict the prisoner except upon the last charge, which was that of common assault. But, said the learned counsel, he would call evidence to show that the prisoner could not have been the man who struck the blow; that he was sleeping that night in one Luximon's house, opposite the deceased's, where he was in the habit of sleeping; that the house was shut up about 11 o'clock when prisoner was in the house; and that when the door was knocked at and opened, prisoner was seen sleeping in the same spot in which he slept when the house was shut up.

Four witnesses were examined for the defence to prove an *alibi*, which Mr. Mayhew, in briefly replying, said was the worst that had ever in his experience been attempted to be established.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on the first charge.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he (prisoner) had been found guilty upon the clearest evidence of an offence which rendered him liable to be transported for life. The *alibi* which he attempted to prove had failed both in the opinion of the jury and of his Lordship. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The third Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

ANOTHER COTTON FRAUD CASE.

In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, another case of cotton fraud was tried before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, in which Shaik Ahmed Gotia and Bheecka Shaik Ally, boatmen were charged with the theft of 50 bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 5,700, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Mr. John Moffatt said—I am Superintendent of the Water Police, Bombay. From information I have received I believe that Shaik Ahmed Gotio, tindal of boat No. 2,469, is mentioned in the depositions of Shaik Ebram Shaik Mahomed and Rookhmoodeen Shendoor, both taken on the 29th of May last, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, as having been the tindal of and on board the boat to which the cotton bales belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers were transferred. I believe he is now at a place called Chietloon, in the Ratnagherry collectorate, to which place he has absconded, in consequence as I believe of the charge in connection with the stealing of the said cotton bales, now pending against Jetha Soorjee; and I am further informed and believe that one Bheeka Calasee, of the said boat, who was in the said boat at the time the said bales were taken, is now at the same place, and I pray that a warrant may issue against the said Shaik Ahmed Gotia and Bheeka, boatmen, on the charge of having abetted the theft of fifty bales of cotton, belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and of receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen.

The information in the case was laid in the course of last month. The prisoners were apprehended and brought to Bombay last week. They were placed before the Magistrate on Saturday, and were remanded to jail till this day (Monday).

ACTION ON THE PREMIUM OF A CHARTER PARTY.

THOMAS STEWART AND CO., PLAINTIFFS *v.* RITCHIE POLLEXFEN AND CO., DEFENDANTS.

On Monday last, in the High Court, Mr. Justice Gibbs delivered the following judgment in the abovementioned case:—

This is an action by asub-lessee of a charter party against his lessor, to recover Rs. 9,587-7-2 as damages, viz., 5,964-1-2, the sum paid as premium for the charter party, with interest, and 3,623-6 the loss of freight—occasioned by the non-arrival of the vessel.

The issues raised are, 1. Whether the defendants, in endorsing over to the plaintiffs the charter party in the plaint mentioned, undertook thereby, with the plaintiffs, that the said vessel should be ready according to the terms of the charter party to receive cargo as in the plaint alleged?

2. Whether plaintiffs were ready and willing as in the 5th para. of the plaint alleged.

3. Whether plaintiffs are entitled to recover the amount stated in the plaint or any part thereof.

The facts are as follows:—Messrs. Nicol & Co. as agents, for the owners of the steamer Breadalbane, chartered her under date the 9th March 1871 to Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—in this charter party there is a clause permitting the freighter to underlet either the whole or part of the vessel. Messrs. Volkart Brothers did in accordance with this clause, underlet the whole vessel by transferring the charter, party to Messrs. Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co., the defendants in this suit, who again underlet the whole to Messrs. Thomas Stwart & Co., the plaintiffs.

At the time the vessel was first chartered, she was on her voyage from London to Bombay, and the charterers had an option of cancelling the charter party if the steamer did not arrive by the 30th April 1871. On the 1st May the defendants wrote to the plaintiffs, asking if they intended to avail themselves of this clause, and on the 2nd idem received a reply in the negative.

The Breadalbane was lost in the month of May (as stated in the plaint) on her voyage out, and therefore never reached Bombay.

It appears that the claim for Rs. 9,587-7 is made up at follows; 5,858 premium paid for the charter party, and 114-1-2 interest thereon, up to date of plaint (2nd June, 1871), and 3,623-6-0 the loss sustained for the freight shipped. Regarding the last item no evidence has been offered, and the sum in dispute is, therefore, confined to Rs. 5,850 plus 114-1-2; total 5,964-1-2.

Plaintiffs allege in the 3rd para. of their plaint that defendants, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 5,850, transferred the charter party to them, and by such transfer undertook, with plaintiffs, that the said vessel should be ready according to the terms of the said document, to receive cargo.

Now is this the case? What did pass by this underletting? It seems to me that nothing more passed then the right title and interest which the original charterers, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, had as against the owners, and nothing more. This was permission to load the steamer in a certain manner, with certain goods, at certain rates, within a certain time. If the owners did not act up to their part of the contract, the charterers could sue; these latter held the paper—the charter party—which gave them these certain rights, this they could part with by underletting, and they did so—and the party who took it again sublet it for a consideration, which from rise in freights or some other cause plaintiffs were willing to give for it, and thus they became the holders of the rights of the original charterers.

It has been observed on the authority of the House of Lords, in the case of Dimech and Coriett 12 Moore P. C. 199, that a charter party is not a negotiable instrument, but I do not think this question need be considered in this case—this charter party contained a clause, permitting it to be underlet, and this is sufficient for the purposes of this suit, though had it not contained such a clause the case of Leslie *vs.* Guthrie I. Bing. N. C., p. 697, might perhaps have been an authority for such underletting. Defendants gave over all they had, and there is no allegation of fraud or misrepresentation, neither party at the time knew of the loss of the vessel, for her loss took place after the 1st May, and had plaintiffs chosen after chartering the vessel, they might have insured her for the amount of the premium they had paid, for by holding the charter party they had an interest in her. I cannot see that defendants guaranteed anything more to the plaintiffs than the rights they themselves had. If Messrs. Volkart Brothers could not recover against the owners because the contract as between them came to nothing owing to an act of God, over which neither had any control, and of this there seems to be no doubt, it does not appear to me that defendants simply because plaintiffs chose to pay them a premium, for Messrs. Volkart Brothers' interest, are in any way in a different position, or that plaintiffs are in a better position than they would have been had they paid nothing for their bargain.

They appear much in the same position as that of A., who pays Rs. 500 to B. for the assignment of a debt of Rs. 1,000 due to B. by C., and who, when he tries to recover, finds he cannot get anything out of C., he has no claim against B., the transferer of the debt. He takes his chance, and he loses and he must suffer.

So in the present case plaintiffs have paid Rs. 5,850 for the privilege of freighting a ship which by the act of God is prevented from arriving in port. It seems to me clear that they must suffer. The principle laid down in Leathes *vs.* Simpson L. R. 11 Equity 308, as quoted by Mr. Marriott, seems applicable. Altering the words of V. C. Malins to suit the facts of the case, I may say "The parties are equally innocent in the transaction, they neither knew the vessel would be lost—but there is this difference, that one of them, by the course of the transaction, has come into the possession of money; and I am at a loss to see any ground upon which I can be justified in making a decree that that money should be restored." I have kept this case over for some days, in the expectation that I might find a case more exactly meeting the facts. But I have been unable to find one; neither can I learn from those of my learned colleagues whom I have consulted, that any similar suit has ever been brought in this court.

I can but suppose, therefore, that no one has hitherto been found who considered he had a chance of recovering such a claim—a claim which, under the French Code I may observe, would be illegal.

I therefore find the first issue in the negative, and for the defendants. On the 2nd no finding is required. On the 3rd, I find plaintiffs are not entitled to recover any portion of the sum mentioned in the plaint. I throw out plaintiff's claim with costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Bangalore paper tells us of a very interesting domestic occurrence that took place there a few days ago. A cheetah in the Lalbagh gave birth to a litter of three, which, together with the mother, are doing well.

Mr. J. M. Lowis has been reappointed District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore during the absence on leave of Mr. R. J. Richardson, and Mr. C. B. Garrett to officiate as Judge of Dacca during the absence of Mr. A. Abercrombie.

How to Read a Magazine.—The *Madras Times* says—"We should advise all who desire a couple of hours wholesome and entertaining reading to beg, borrow, or steal the May-Day number of the *Chameleon*." To *buy*, evidently never entered the writer's mind.

In view to expedite the delivery of stores at Secunderabad, as well as to utilize the rail, Government have at the request of the Commissary General, sanctioned the adoption of the route, via Goolburgah, for the transfer of all stores from Madras to Secunderabad.

Telegraphic Rapidity.—A telegram from Madura giving the judgment of the Principal Sudder Ameen in the Matakista *v.* Goldingham case was sent off *via* Caroor on Tuesday. It reached us yesterday five hours *after* the full report posted on the same day!—*Madras Times, July 12.*

The natives certainly can take in a good deal, for a native paper says, that at a village called Sanund, near Goozerat, the wife of a ryot gave birth on the 19th ultimo. to a male child and a serpent, and some time after to a girl! The girl is living, but the boy and the snake were still-born.

The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* hears that Mr. A. F. Carr, now at Nynee Tal on sick leave, in consequence of an accident by which he broke his arm, will resume charge of the Bank of Bengal at Jubbulpore, of which branch he was formerly Acting Agent. Mr. R. T. Horsford, according to the same report, will assume charge of the Mirzapore branch.

Planter's Agency.—We have for some time past been advocating the establishment of a Planter's Agency in London, by which Indian teas may be effectually guarded from adulteration, and stand a fair chance in competing with the China product. We are glad to see that at last an Agency has been established, and we trust it will receive that support from the planters it so well deserves.—*Bengal Times.*

We are informed that the acting pay of the Judicial Commissioner's appointment will be reduced to two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four rupees (Rs. 2,864) per mensem, upon Captain Gordon Cumming's assuming charge of the office!—*Bangalore Herald*, July 5.

Tremendous Preparations for Bangalore's Coming Fancy Ball.—We are informed that the gentlemen attending this festival will be tried at the gate, and aged by a jury of cunning matrons, and that no male, under fifty years of age, will be admitted in ordinary dress, unless he be either badly marked with small-pox, or happens to be so beautiful that his absence would be felt as a public calamity. The ladies will be interviewed by a committee of decent old gentlemen, if a sufficient number can be recruited from this and the adjacent stations, and no lady will be admitted upon any pretence whatever, except she be attired in an appropriate and becoming costume, save only maiden ladies of thirty years old and upwards who have never received a proposal of marriage.—*Ibid.*

Serious Robbery in Bangalore.—On Saturday evening the house of a lady living on the High ground was robbed during her absence at church of a box containing bank-notes, money, and valuables to the amount of Rs. 1,500. Fortunately the box was recovered by the police from a little native boy, who was trudging along with it, in the neighborhood of the Shoolay Tank on Monday evening, and all the property was found intact. The boy has been taken into custody, and no doubt it will be proved that he had accomplices.—*Ibid.*

Accident to a Somnambulist.—A Delhi correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—"A serious accident happened a couple of nights ago to a man belonging to the regiment in garrison. It appears he got out of bed in his sleep, and, walking into the verandah, climbed on to the railings which surround it, and fell to the ground, a distance of between thirty and forty feet. When picked up it was found that he had broken his wrist, and had also received a severe injury in his spine. He lies in a precarious state at present; should he recover I think it will effectually cure him of sleep-walking."

The Advantages of Cultivating Sunflower.—Attention is again being directed to the sanitary advantage of cultivating the sunflower in malarious districts. Many facts have been adduced to show that it has the property of purifying air laden with marsh miasm, absorbing a great quantity of moist and noxious gases and exhaling an ozonised oxygen. Moreover, the French Sanitary Commission has lately pointed out that it is a most useful plant; it yields about forty per cent. of good oil, the leaves furnish an excellent fodder, and the stem, being rich in saltpetre and potash, makes a good fuel. —*Delhi Gazette.*

Babu Shama Charn Sarkar has been elected by the Senate of the Calcutta University to the Tagore Law Professorship for one year. Twenty-two votes were recorded for the Babu, ten for Mr. Goodeve, and one for Mr. Piffard. We congratulate Babu Shama Charn Sarkar on the honour which has been conferred upon him by the University.—*Englishman.*

An Officer in the Employ of the Calcutta Justices in Trouble.—On Monday last, Mr. Adkin, under instructions from the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, appeared before the Northern Division Magistrate, and applied for and obtained a summons against one R. H. Loving, junior collector employed under the Justices, on a charge of having committed criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation of property, cheating, and forgery. The case is fixed for Friday next.—*Ibid.*

The Claims Against the Calcutta Bank, not previously disposed of, came before Mr. Justice Markby on Monday last, when it was announced that, with four or five exceptions, they had all been settled, and that negotiations for the settlement of these were going on. The terms agreed on were that the claimants should give up a portion of their claims, amounting to about 15 per cent., the liquidators allowing the remainder.—*Ibid.*

Two Lives Lost in the Hindu Rath Jatra.—On the morning of Sunday last, at Sibuibas, near Kissunguni, Eastern Bengal Railway, two persons were killed, having been crushed under the wheels of the Rath (when first moving with the Jaggarnath on) of Babus Brindaban Chandra Sarkar Chaudri and Gris Chandra Sarkar Chaudri, the zomindars of Sibuibas. The Sarkar Chaudries of Sibuibas celebrate this Rath Jatra with great pomp and grandeur. For ten days continually they fed the poor by thousands.—*Ibid.*

Short Date Summonses Illegal.—A decision of the first Judge of the Small Cause Court would seem to show that the practice which has prevailed for nearly twenty years of issuing short-date summonses, and which has been confirmed and sanctioned by the late Supreme Court, is altogether illegal, no such power having been conferred on the Courts by Act IX. of 1850. Mr. Fink, the attorney, who has published an edition of the Small Cause Court Acts, is to be credited with the discovery of this irregularity.—*Ibid.*

The E. B. Railway.—Of all the breaches and gaps caused by last year's inundation on the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the one at Goara, between Bagula and Kissungunj, was the largest and most serious. The engineer-officers are most energetically working there. They are taking from 200 to 300 trucks of earth from Auranghata daily for filling in the gap, and it is expected that they will succeed in restoring the original line soon. The agent is present there with the heads of all departments. Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., the Government Consulting Engineer, visited this and the other gaps last Friday.—*Ibid.*

A European Seaman drowned in the Hooghly.—On Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, as soon as work was over on board the ship City of Athens, which was just then moored to No. 6 Jetty, the crew were permitted to "have a run ashore," when one of their number, a young man, aged about 23 years, named Joannes Rassmunson, a native of Sweden, while in the act of stepping from the vessel's side on to the jetty, missed his footing, and fell into the river. On rising to the surface once, he uttered "oh;" and sank again out of sight. Assistance was out of the power of his shipmates, on account of the suddenness of the occurrence. He is said to have been perfectly sober and able-bodied.—*Englishman.*

The Cold Weather Tours of Government Officers.—The Azimgurh Debating Club (native) have been freely discussing the benefits and evils resulting from the cold weather tours of Government officers. It is satisfactory to note that they are held to be productive of a balance of real good, and that the one real grievance alleged is the oppression and extortion practised in collecting rations for the officers and their establishment. The remedies proposed were two: either to have contractors to provide for them, or to leave the officers to get what they want just in the same way as other mortals.—*Pioneer.*

Burdwan will soon be provided with pure water like Calcutta. The estimates have been formed; the Government has sanctioned the plan; and all that remains is to tax the inhabitants.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form an additional division in Calcutta in connection with the Public Works Department, to be designated the Fourth Calcutta Division, which will comprise the new Small Cause Court and Telegraph Office buildings. Mr. A. H. Tyndall will be the First Executive Engineer who will be placed in charge of this Division.—*Ibid.*

The Dispute amongst the Brahmos.—The misunderstanding amongst the members of the Bhowanipore Brahmo Somaj has assumed a very serious aspect. The advanced section met on Sunday last, and protested strongly against the theological narrowness of the conservative managers, their assumption of undue authority, and especially their unwarrantable proceedings in registering a new trust deed, without the knowledge or permission of the general public. A Committee was then appointed to adopt proper measures to take away the management of the Somaj building from the hands of the present office-bearers, and, if resisted, to take such legal steps as their advisers might recommend. —*Ibid.*

Saved from a Watery Grave.—Three men, natives, were on the 8th instant landed by the commander of the Centaur, and made over to the police for removal to Hospital, they having been picked up in a starving and exhausted condition at sea, in an open boat, about ten miles W. S. W. of the Eastern Channel Light Ship. From the statements of the men it appeared that they landed at a place called Oolaberry twelve days prior to the 24th of June (the day on which they were picked up) for the purpose of collecting honey, but the storm having burst upon them they took to their boat and were driven out to sea, where they were picked up. Four of their comrades died, it appears, from starvation. The survivors were removed to the Chandney Hospital, where one of them is lying in a precarious condition. —*Indian Daily News.*

Indian Tea.—Messrs. Balmar, Lawrie and Co. say that since their last report the sales of tea have not been of much consequence, only 508 chests having been offered at public action. These were all sold at prices which proved that the late rates are fully maintained, notwithstanding the receipt of discouraging advices from the London market. The weather reports from the different growing districts are rather variable. In Cachar the want of rain was felt to some extent, and fears were entertained that a continuance of the present hot, dry temperature might produce blight. From Assam they learn that the weather was peculiarly favourable, it being pithily described as simply "tea weather." On the 10th July, Wednesday, nearly 2,500 chests are to be offered at auction. They are chiefly of Cachar growth, but a considerable quantity of Assam descriptions may be expected to be put on the market next week.

A Curious Fact.—A correspondent writes to the editor of *Indian Public Opinion*:—The following curious fact may interest some of your readers:—"Some days ago two robins commenced building a nest in our billiard room, and of all places in the world chose the cue-rack for the long cues and rest, just above the marker's chair, and level with the marking board. The nest was destroyed two or three times but to no purpose, so at last we allowed our visitors to have their own way. It is now completed (built among the cues), two eggs are laid in it, and last night while we were playing billiards the hen bird sat in her nest. I was in the room and was watching her as the lights were being turned up'—at first she looked startled at the sudden glare and at the people moving about within two or three feet of her, but she soon adapted herself to her position and remained perfectly quiet for the rest of the evening. We all hope to become acquainted with her family."

The Sutlej Bridge.—A correspondent of a contemporary writes from Phillour on the 10th inst.—"The smash of the Sutlej Bridge is now, I regret much to say, complete. Yesterday afternoon the pier sank, and the girders whose ends rested upon it fell with a crash into the river, from whence their ends now stick up above the water, reminding one by their appearance of the wreck of some large ship. The mail bags by the up mail train had just passed over before the girders fell, and it must be considered as fortunate circumstance that throughout this lamentable accident no loss of life has occurred. What a fearful thing it would have been had the pier given way at the moment a train was passing over it; and, when we recollect that it is scarcely 48 hours since trains were passing over it, there is every cause to be thankful. Of course nothing can now be done towards repairs, or even to erect a temporary bridge for an engine to pass over. Everything, as in the case of the Beas last year, will have to remain *in statu quo* till after the rains, and passengers and mails will have to be conveyed across by boat."

The Cyclone at Balasore.—A correspondent sends to the *Englishman* the following particulars of the cyclone at Balasore:—"The cyclone was its height at 8-30 A.M. The rainfall was very great (6.10 inches). The rain was driven horizontally, forming now and again a perfect sheet of water and obscuring all the surrounding objects. There is not, I believe, no much distress as was anticipated, and everything that could be done to relieve the sufferers was done promptly and well. The rainfall having been but slight since the 1st, people have been enabled to repair their houses sufficiently to afford them shelter. I notice to-day that a large quantity of straw is being sent in from the Mofussil. The crops, I am given to understand, have sufferd somewhat, though not seriously. It is rumoured that a few fishermen who resided on the sea-coast lost their lives, but I doubt the truth of the statement. It is very fortunate the cyclone happened in the day-time, or no doubt many lives would have been sacrificed. Telegraphic communication was re-established yesterday. The magistrate, joint magistrate, and native officials, have had hard times of it, relieving the sufferers. No doubt, the prompt measures of relief adopted by the magistrate have cut short what otherwise would have been a great calamity."

Cured of Snake-Bite.—The following account will doubtless be of interest to our readers. The accident occurred on a plantation in Cachar, and the care taken of the poor old coolie, gives a practical illustration of the relations subsisting between planter and coolie generally:—"Yesterday morning a corpse was brought and laid down in the bungalow verandah. A splendid old coolie sirdar had been bitten by a snake, and they had carried him in from the garden. He was perfectly insensible and lay like a log; his pulse was gone, his features had collapsed, and B— observed to me with the tears filling his eyes, 'My God! he's gone.' I said, 'Not gone, but fast going, poor fellow.' Still while there was life, we determined to leave nothing untried. A vein was opened in his leg—no blood! About six or seven men were then set on to rub him with small pieces of blanket, two blankets were got together and wrapped round his feet, and boiling water poured over them, ice was applied to his head while friction was actively continued. Half-a-tumbler of brandy was forced down his throat. He had almost lost the power of swallowing. We kept on these remedies, repeated the brandy with ammonia—six drops, so strong you couldn't bear to smell it—rubbed ipecacuanha into the wound, and at last, a pink-tinted fluid began to show itself. His leg was then opened, and ammonia was forced into the wound (close to the sting), and we repeated the dose of brandy and redoubled the friction, because the blood began, after a little, to flow from the second cut. Every one round us thought it was torturing the man but poor B— and myself, and B—was fairly crying. We then administered a large dose of salad oil to prevent the fumes of alcohol from rising to the brain. After *two hours*, the man opened his eyes, and complained of pains and cramps, and went off into a dead faint again, but we had reliefs by this time and rubbed him into wakefulness. Meanwhile, a large tubful of hot water had been prepared, into which he was plunged, cold water being at the same time poured on his head. He was however still lazy and sluggish. Half-an-hour passed, more hot water to the body, more cold to the head, and, oh! what joy for us, the old man can articulate, and even make an effort at rising. The moment his limbs were sufficiently relaxed we lifted him out of the tub, and enveloped him in a blanket; and then, poor old fellow, he was trotted up and down the verandah till he dropped from fatigue. Brandy down his throat, and cold water dashed in his face soon revived him. In the interim arrowroot had been prepared—for I knew the depression after brandy—to keep up his strength. We made him take it, and in the evening at dinner time, some good strong tin soup. He had a good night's rest, and this morning is a hale, hearty, old man."—*Bengal Times.*

THE PUNJAB MAYO MEMORIAL.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

The boy Nawab of Bhawulpore has given Rs. 10,000 to the Mayo Memorial. The Raja of Jhind is said to intend giving as much as the Rajah of Nabha. Patiala and Cashmere both give between fifteen and twenty thousand rupees a-piece, and it seems probable that the whole Punjab subscription will come to about half a lakh.

The Raja of Kapurthala subscribes a thousand rupees; but this sum, though small compared with some others, is not all his subscription, as he has already contributed liberally to the National All India Memorial in Calcutta, and to that in Oudh, where he has large possessions. As there is thus a fair prospect of at least half a lakh being raised for a Punjab Memorial, it is time to direct public attention to enquire as to the best means of disposing of the money.

Considering that the bulk of the money has been raised by the native Chiefs, any scheme that would benefit them or their families would seem to claim primary attention. One such proposal has been mooted. It is to build in Lahore, in connection with the Government College, a College for Government Wards. The advantages of such a college are obvious. It brings the wards, sons of native *Gentlemen*, into the capital and into close contact with society and the head quarters of Government. It also gives them all the advantage of the highest education the capital can offer, and altogether will have a tendency to rub off their ignorance or conceit by a wholesome contact with the world.

Another scheme equally good is to establish a School of Art and Design. The establisment of such a school has been under discussion for many years here, but no money was ever found to build it or start it. The subject has now, however, been most fully reported on by Mr. Baden Powell in an exhaustive paper on the subject. This we hope to notice in an early issue.

There are not a few who would like to see a statue of the late Viceroy in the Lawrence Gardens, but the idea when mooted met with a damper from some who looked upon open-air statues as mere perches for kites and crows.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES' BILL.

In every respect but one the new Municipalities' Bill falls lamentably short of public expectation. We are not advocates of the elective principle in India, even for the purposes of Municipal Government, because we do not believe India to be ripe for it; but we are advocates for truth, and we think the promise to confer on the people a voice in the expenditure of money raised by local taxation should either have not been made at all, or have been better kept than it is in this Bill. As it stands, the Bill is simply a measure to saddle the public more effectually with the cost of other people's hobbies. Not only is there, as Raja Jotendra Mohan Tagore remarks in his exceptions, no distinct provision in the Bill for introducing an elective system, as was originally proposed, but the conservative provisions of the Bill are such as to ensure a preponderance of the non-elective element, even in those cases in which the Lieutenant-Governor may choose to exercise his discretion of causing a certain number of members to be elected. Under the circumstances, it is to be trusted he will not add insult to injury by using that discretion, for we can imagine nothing more calculated to aggravate the burthen of increased taxation than the attempt to attach to it the fiction of a popular sanction which has no existence.—*Englishman.*

CEYLON.

A correspondent writing to a Home paper remarks:—Ceylon has risen in wealth and importance since 1864, when Sir Hercules Robinson arrived as Governor. The revenue has increased from £860,000 to £1,200,000, while the total trade of the island is now equal to eight and a half millions sterling, a figure which may be raised to ten millions if the value of the coffee and other exports in the markets of consumption is calculated. But there is still much to be done to give due development to native and European industry. More irrigation works, such as are now being carried out for the cultivation of rice, are required; more roads and bridges and a further extension of our railway system. In this, as in so many other populous but semi-civilized lands each successive Governor has found that with material improvement all other improvement must commence. The colony deserves encouragement from the mother country from the fact that it has for some years borne the full cost of the military forces stationed in the island. A reduction is shortly expected in the force, by the disbandment of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, which, now that the country is opened up by railways and roads and protected by a good colonial police force, is no longer required. The War Office authorities seem to agree with Sir Hercules Robinson that one European regiment, with a few Batteries of Artillery, mainly stationed at Colombo, where a set of the finest barracks and hospitals ever built in the East has just been completed, will more than suffice for internal protection. There is no native population in any colony of the British Empire more contented and less warlike than the Singalese and Tamils of Ceylon.

It is said that the Immaculate Conception of St. Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary, will ere long be proclaimed as Catholic doctrine by the Infallible Pope, if a strong party in the Church can have its way. A contemporary observes, that "if this sort of thing goes very much further, a declaration of Immaculate Conception will be of about the same value as an honorary degree from Pennsylvania."

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
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On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.
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No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 24th June 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay. Kurrachee. Lahore. Hongkong | Calcutta. Madras. Agra. Shanghai.

Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1872-73.
ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., *Chairman.*
Frederick W. Heilgers, Esq. | Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. | Wm. Patterson, Esq.
Thomas Lancastre, Esq. | Ludwig Wiese, Esq.
Manager—John Howard Gwyther.
Sub-Manager—James Macdonald.
Secretary—Wm. Charles Mullins.
London Bankers: { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. | RANGOON. SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. | HONGKONG. SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

HOTELS.

TURIN.
OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.
THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.
Branch Establishment of the Bernerhof Hotel at Berne.
Branch Establishment of the Hotel de Nice at Nice.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.
The house is heated during the winter season.
Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the